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Dublin, April 7.

To his Excellency William Earl of Harrington, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

The humble Addreſs of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave, with Hearts full of Gratitude, to return your Excellency our moſt ſincere Thanks for your prudent and equal Adminiſtration; in which your Excellency has manifeſted the higheſt Regard and warmeſt Zeal, for the inſeparable Intereſt of his Majeſty and this Kingdom.

The Diſpatch and Unanimity with which we have carried on the publick Buſineſs of this Seſſion of Parliament, are ſpeaking Proofs of the high Opinion we had conceived of your Excellency's great Abilities, and of our being convinced by Experience how well grounded that Opinion was.

Your Excellency's Regard to our Trade both before and ſince your Arrival in this Kingdom, and your Vigilance for our Defence againſt Foreign and Domeſtick Enemies, muſt always claim our moſt grateful Acknowledgments: And as we doubt not of your Excellency's being aſſured that we are moſt loyal, dutiful, and affectionate Subjects to his Majeſty; truly ſenſible of the great Bleſſings which we enjoy under his juſt and mild Government, and ready to lay down our Lives and Fortunes in Support of his Majeſty's Perſon, his Royal Family, and the preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, we requeſt your Excellency to repreſent us to his Majeſty in this true Light.

We cannot but eſteem it, my Lord, a peculiar Mark of his Majeſty's tender Regard and Affection for his Subjects of this Kingdom, that he has been pleaſed to ſend ſo able a Miniſter to preſide over us; and we humbly hope his Majeſty will again think us deſerving of the ſame Inſtance of his Royal Favour.

To which Addreſs his Excellency was pleaſed to give this Anſwer.

My Lords,

I Think my ſelf greatly obliged to your Lordſhips for this moſt kind and affectionate Addreſs.

So ſtrong and publick a Teſtimony of your Approbation of my paſt Conduct muſt give me the higheſt Satisfaction, and will engage me to continue my moſt zealous Endeavours to promote the Welfare and Proſperity of this Kingdom.

To his Excellency William Earl of Harrington, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

The humble Addreſs of the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes in Parliament aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE the Commons of Ireland in Parliament aſſembled, chearfully lay hold of this Occaſion to return your Excellency our unfeigned Thanks for your juſt and prudent Adminiſtration.

We cannot ſufficiently acknowledge his Majeſty's Goodneſs and Paternal Care, in ſending your Excellency to preſide over us, at a Time when the Situation of publick Affairs called for the Aſſiſtance of his moſt able Counſellors near the Throne.

The full Enjoyment of all our religious and civil Rights, the natural Effects of a wiſe and prudent Adminiſtration, was juſtly preſaged from the Appointment of a Governor, ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed for his great Abilities; we no longer had any Apprehenſions of Danger from foreign or domeſtick Enemies, confident in your Courage and Conduct, ſecure in your Wiſdom and Integrity.

Your Excellency's Attention to the Honour and Intereſt of this Kingdom, and your Endeavours to promote the Welfare of it, have fully anſwered the great Expectations we formed to ourſelves before your Arrival amongſt us; and cannot fail to excite in us the warmeſt Sentiments of Gratitude and Reſpect, of which we hope we have given the moſt honourable Teſtimony by the Confidence we have repoſed in you.

The many good Laws which have taken their riſe this Seſſions of Parliament, particularly that for regulating Elections, and quieting Corporations, in which the Commons of Ireland are ſo nearly concerned, will remain a perpetual Monument of the Spirit and Weight of your Excellency's Adminiſtration, and muſt neceſſarily engage our moſt ardent Wiſhes for your Continuance in the Government of this Kingdom.

Your Excellency's known Goodneſs and Candour, leave us no room to doubt but you will upon your Return into the Royal Preſence, repreſent us to his Majeſty in the moſt favourable Light, as a People truly ſenſible of the many Bleſſings

[Price Two-pence.]

Bleſſings we enjoy under his moſt auſpicious Reign, and entirely devoted to his ſacred Perſon and Government, and to the Succeſſion eſtabliſhed in his Royal Houſe.

And that thereupon his Excellency was pleaſed to return the Anſwer following.

THE Approbation of my Conduct expreſſed by the Houſe of Commons in this very obliging Addreſs, gives me the trueſt Satisfaction, and will be a very powerful Incitement to me to exert my utmoſt Endeavours for the Service of this Kingdom.

I return you my ſincereſt Thanks for this freſh Teſtimony of your good Opinion, and deſire you will be perſuaded that I have nothing more at Heart than to deſire the Continuance of it.

Dublin, April 9.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went this Day to the Houſe of Peers, and being ſeated on the Throne with the uſual Ceremony, his Excellency ſent for the Commons, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills.

An Act for continuing and amending ſeveral Laws heretofore made relating to his Majeſty's Revenue, and for the more effectual preventing of Frauds in his Majeſty's Cuſtoms and Exciſe.

An Act for allowing further Time to Perſons in Offices or Employments to qualify themſelves, purſuant to an Act, intitled, An Act to prevent the further Growth of Popery.

An Act for amending the ſeveral Acts for the better regulating of Juries.

An Act for reviving, continuing and amending ſeveral Temporary Statutes.

An Act for diſappropriating Benefices belonging to Deans, Archdeacons, Dignitaries, and other Members of Cathedral Churches, and for appropriating others in their Stead, and alſo for the Removal of the Scites of ruined Cathedral Churches.

An Act to amend and make more effectual an Act paſſed in the fourth Year of the Reign of his late Majeſty King George the Firſt, intitled, An Act for veſting in his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, the ſeveral Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments whereon the Barracks in this Kingdom are built, or building, or contracted for, and whereon Light-Houſes are or ſhall be built, and for making reaſonable Satisfaction to the ſeveral Owners and Proprietors for the ſame; and likewiſe for amending an Act made in the ſixth Year of her late Majeſty's Reign, intitled, An Act to prevent the Diſorders that may happen by the marching of Soldiers, and for providing Carriages for the Baggage of Soldiers in their March.

An Act to amend and make more effectual an Act, intitled, An Act for better regulating Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament, and for the more effectual quieting of Corporations, and ſecuring the Right of Perſons who have been or ſhall be elected into the Offices of Aldermen and Burgeſſes within any Corporation of this Kingdom.

An Act for amending the Laws in Relation to Fines and common Recoveries, and for better ſecuring the Rights of Purchaſers under Sales made in purſuance of Decrees in the ſeveral Courts of Equity in this Kingdom.

An Act for the more effectual Puniſhment of Aſſaults, with Intent to commit Robbery.

An Act for repairing the Roads leading from the City of Cork through Mill-ſtreet to Shanah-Mill in the County of Kerry, and from Shanah-Mill to Killarney, as alſo from Shanah-Mill, through Caſtle Iſland, to Liſtowell in the ſaid County; and for laying an additional Toll at all Turnpikes in this Kingdom on all Carrs and Carriages, making uſe of any part of any Saplin or Trees as or for a Bow or Back-band, or making Uſe of any Saplins twiſted into Gads, for Back-bands, Halters, Traces to draw by, or Gads commonly called long Gads.

And to eight private Bills.

And then his Excellency was pleaſed to make a Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, which is as follows.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Cannot put an End to this Seſſion of Parliament, without expreſſing to you, in the ſtrongeſt Terms, the juſt Senſe I have, as well of your Duty and Loyalty to his Majeſty, as of that remarkable Temper and Unanimity, which have diſtinguiſhed all your Proceedings during the Courſe of it.

The ſeveral good Laws, to which I have given the Royal Aſſent, are at once Proofs of his Majeſty's moſt gracious Attention to your Welfare, and of your Zeal for his Majeſty's Service: And I cannot but be fully perſuaded of their having their deſired Effect, and proving a laſting Advantage to this Kingdom.

You will, I doubt not, carry the ſame Diſpoſitions which have influenced your Deliberations here, into your reſpective Countries, and exert your utmoſt Endeavours to promote, both by your Example and Authority, a due Submiſſion to the Laws, to preſerve the publick Peace, and to diſcourage all Irreligion and Immorality.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I am commanded by the King to return you Thanks for the Supplies, which you have ſo chearfully granted for the Support of the Eſtabliſhment.

The Confidence you have repoſed in me with regard to the Barracks, is a freſh Proof of your Duty to the King: I have repreſented it in that Light to his Majeſty, and do aſſure you, that my only Objects in the Execution, ſhall be thoſe which you yourſelves propoſed, "the "more convenient Reception of his Majeſty's "Forces, and the more effectual Security of "this Kingdom.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Approbation of my Endeavours for the publick Service, expreſs'd in the Addreſſes of both Houſes, has given me the moſt ſenſible Satisfaction, and deſerves my ſincereſt Acknowledgements. I ſhould act contrary to my own Conviction, if I did not repreſent the King's Subjects of Ireland, to his Majeſty as a moſt loyal and dutiful People, and to my own Inclinations, if I ſhould not exert myſelf to the utmoſt,

moſt, upon all Occaſions, in promoting their Intereſt and Proſperity.

Then the Lord Chancellor declared, That it was his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's Pleaſure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tueſday the Twenty-fourth Day of May next, and the Parliament was accordingly prorogued to Tueſday the Twenty-fourth Day of May next.

Florence, April 2. Of late there has been ſome Motions in the Neapolitan Troops, but it is not yet known what it tends to; the Officers who were diſperſed at Rome, and ſeveral other Places, upon Leave of Abſence, have had Orders to return to their reſpective Corps. Moſt of the Veſſels that arrive at Naples are detained, which makes it ſuſpected, that they are to be made Uſe of for thoſe Troops, or the Spaniſh Regiments in the Kingdom of Naples, for which new Cloathing, and other Neceſſaries, arrived there lately in three Catalan Barks from Spain. Laſt Week many ſeditious Papers were fixed up in different Parts at Rome, where the Diſcontent of the People is ſo great againſt the Government, and particularly againſt Cardinal Valenti, as may in all Likelihood produce ſome bad Conſequences to that State. We hear from Leghorn, that the Regency had given Orders to diſtribute 100 Zecchins amongſt the Crew of his Britannick Majeſty's Ship the Princeſſa, commanded by Capt. Harvey, who having mann'd his Boats, went himſelf in Perſon to prevent the ill Conſequences which were apprehended from the Caledonia, an Engliſh Merchant Ship, being on Fire in the Mole, which he towed out to Sea, from amidſt a great Number of Ships which then ſurrounded her. Whilſt he was cutting the Cables, the Powder Room took Fire, but luckily the Quantity of Powder was not great, neither did any of his People receive any Hurt from the Cannon of the ſaid Ship, which were 16 in Number, and which fired as they grew hot. Captain Harvey has received the Thanks of the Governor of Leghorn, and of the Regency, for this ſignal Piece of Service.

Turin, April 6. By the Advices we have lately received from Savona, the French were retired back to Voltri, and had given over all Thoughts of purſuing or renewing their Attempt on that Town. By thoſe Advices that Expedition has been attended with greater Loſs to the Enemy than was at firſt imagined; and all the Relations we have ſince had agree, that it muſt have coſt them between 6 and 700 Men, either killed, wounded, ſunk, taken Priſoners, or deſerted. The King of Sardinia's Loſs amounts to 8 or 10 Men killed or wounded by the Peaſants, with ſome few Militia taken Priſoners in the Poſt of Celle, which the Duke of Richelieu ſurprized in the Night.

Liege, April 23, N. S. The French began to fire on Maeſtricht the 21ſt Inſtant at Eight in the Morning, with 105 Cannon and Mortars, but the Fire from the Town was ſo brisk and well ſerved, as to entirely diſmount a large Battery of Cannon and another of Mortars. The Enemy ſuffer much by Water in their Trenches; the Horſes ſink above their Knees in the Camp, and the Want of Forage begins to be felt amongſt them, which will not ſoon be remedied, as there are only three Boats now lying at Namur. Part of the Cavalry which was about Bruſſels has been moved ſo as to be within 24 Hours March of the Camp. The Enemy have not entirely finiſhed the ſecond Parallel, nor brought their Batteries near enough to ruin the Defences of the Town. M. Aylva has hitherto made a gallant Defence, and the French confeſs no Artillery was ever better ſerved. The wet Weather has made their Troops very ſickly.

Hague, April 26, N. S. The Body of 10,000 Militia, which was to have been raiſed in this Province, is now confined to 4000, which are already raiſed. They are all well cloathed and armed, and are directly to be formed into Battalions, in order to be employed at Williamſtadt, Gertrudenberg, Heuſden, and other Places, from whence the Garriſons are to be withdrawn to reinforce the Army. And this Day thoſe raiſed in this Town began their March for the Places of their Deſtination. The Remainder of the Dutch Foot-Guards are ordered to march from hence next Monday; but the Time of the Prince of Orange's Departure is not yet fixed.

Cuſtom-Houſe, London, April 5, 1748.

Whereas William Gray and Thomas Kemp, two notorious Smuglers, forcibly made their Eſcape out of Newgate on Wedneſday the 30th of March laſt, about Eight o'Clock at Night, with the Aſſiſtance of ſome other Perſons, by knocking down the Turnkey and one of his Aſſiſtants with Piſtols and Broomſticks.

William Gray is about Twenty-ſix Years of Age, a well made Man, Five Feet eight or nine Inches high, of a fair Complexion and freſh Colour, and has loſt the Thumb of his Left Hand; when he made his Eſcape he had on a light Fuſtian Frock, and a ſtrip'd Lapel Waiſtcoat.

Thomas Kemp, about the ſame Age, is a thin made Man, Five Feet eight or nine Inches high, of a fair Complexion, or little Pock-fretten and freſh Colour, Cape Coat and grizzle Peruke.

For the better diſcovering and bringing to Juſtice the ſaid Gray and Kemp, the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms do hereby promiſe a Reward of One hundred Pounds for the diſcovering and apprehending either of the ſaid Perſons (over and above the Reward of Fifty Pounds offered by the Keeper of Newgate;) to be paid by the Receiver General and Caſhire of the Cuſtoms, upon their being apprehended and committed to Goal.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,

William Wood, *Secretary.*

The Committee for Letting the City's Lands in the Account of the Chamberlain of the City of London, hereby give Notice, that they intend to lett on Building Leaſes for 61 Years, the following Lots, viz.

No. 1. Eleven Meſſuages or Tenements on the Eaſt Side of the Old Baily, extending Northward from the Corner Houſe next Ludgate-hill (excluſive of the ſaid Corner) to the Ground lately granted to the Surgeons Company, Part of which are empty, and the reſt in the ſeveral Occupations of Meſſ. Crutton, Carr, Sarooby, Buckmaſter, Johnſon, Watſon, Clarke, Lady Lade, and Mr. Heward.

2. Thirteen Meſſuages or Tenements on the ſame Side of the Old Bailey, extending Northward from the ſaid Ground lately granted to the Surgeons Company, to the Seſſions Houſe, the two firſt whereof are empty, the reſt in the ſeveral Occupations of Meſſ. Stratton, Jenkins, Benſon, Weſt, Widow Farmar, Conſtable, Davis, Miles, Salt, Ward, and Montgomery.

3. Thirteen